



With the compliments of  
WM. BROOKE RAWLE,  
230 SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**MONUMENTAL SHAFT**  
**TO BE ERECTED UPON THE SITE OF THE**  
**CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT**  
**ON THE RIGHT FLANK OF THE**  
**ARMY OF THE POTOMAC**  
**DURING THE**  
**BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG**  
**JULY 3D, 1863.**

INSCRIPTIONS.

EAST FACE.

(EMBLEM—CROSSED SABRES.)

THIS SHAFT

MARKS THE FIELD OF THE ENGAGEMENT  
BETWEEN THE  
UNION CAVALRY,  
COMMANDED BY BRIG.-GEN. D. McM. GREGG,  
AND THE  
CONFEDERATE CAVALRY,  
COMMANDED BY MAJ.-GEN. J. E. B. STUART,  
JULY 3D, 1863.

SOUTH FACE.

(EMBLEM—CROSSED GUIDONS.)

UNION FORCES.

1ST BRIGADE, 2D CAVALRY DIVISION.  
COL. J. B. MCINTOSH.

3D PENNA. CAVALRY.

1ST NEW JERSEY "

1ST MARYLAND "

3D BRIGADE, 2D CAVALRY DIVISION.  
COL. J. IRVIN GREGG.

16TH PENNA. CAVALRY.

4TH " "

1ST MAINE "

10TH NEW YORK "

PURNELL TROOP A, MD. CAVALRY.

WEST FACE.

(EMBLEM—CROSSED CANNONS.)

UNION FORCES.

2D BRIGADE, 3D CAVALRY DIVISION.  
BRIG.-GEN. G. A. CUSTER.

1ST MICH. CAVALRY.

5TH " "

6TH " "

7TH " "

UNION ARTILLERY.

LIGHT BATTERY E, 1ST U. S. ARTILLERY.  
" " M, 2D " "  
2D SEC. LIGHT BATTERY H, 3D PENNA. "

NORTH FACE.

(EMBLEM—CROSSED CARBINES.)

CONFEDERATE FORCES.

CAVALRY.

1ST BRIGADE, BRIG.-GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

3D " " FITZ HUGH LEE.

4TH " COL. M. J. FERGUSON.

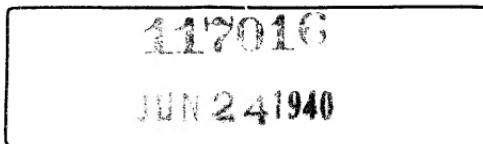
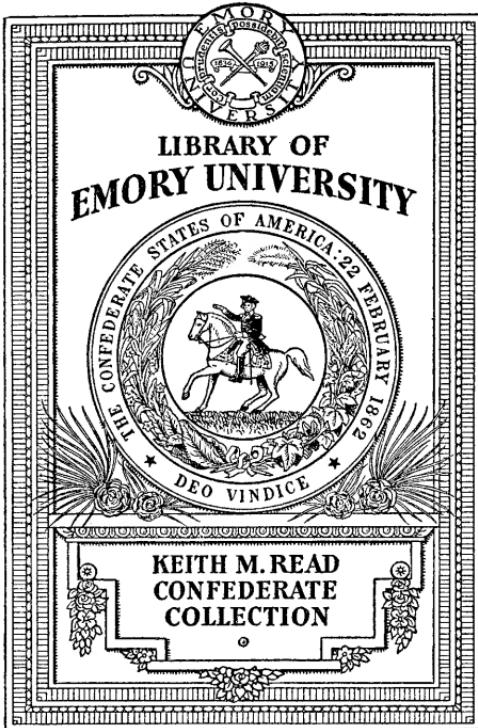
6TH " J. R. CHAMBLISS.

ARTILLERY.

McGREGOR'S VIRGINIA BATTERY.

BREATHED'S MARYLAND "

GRIFFIN'S 2D "



# CIRCULAR

PRINTED FOR THE COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Appreciating the importance of bringing more prominently into notice, and of perpetuating a proper recognition of the services of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, which contended so successfully on the right flank of the Army of the Potomac during the Battle of Gettysburg with the whole of the Confederate Cavalry under General J. E. B. Stuart, and which, by their gallant fight on July 3d, 1863, contributed largely to the momentous victory of that day, a Convention of the survivors of that portion of the battle was held at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on September 17th, 1881. It was then proposed to mark the field of the cavalry and artillery fight on Rummel's Farm with a plain but conspicuous granite shaft, having upon it a simple inscription.

As the view from Culp's Hill comprises the greater part of the whole battle-field, the relative importance of the cavalry fight can best be judged from that standpoint, and the effect of the resistance of Stuart's attack best appreciated. In the extensive view from that point, however, it is difficult to distinguish the field of the cavalry fight. This can be obviated by the erection of some such mark as the proposed shaft.

The movement is one in which all who were engaged in the battle cannot but take an interest. The progress of events in this country has tended, among the people at large, to obliterate the impressions which were so vivid during the war, when their homes and fortunes were threatened; and especially to cause forgetfulness of the imminent peril which the successful result of the three hard fought days at Gettysburg averted. Instead of monuments being built by the country in memory of

the executive committee chosen by the Convention, and to which was conceded full authority to decide upon the design of the shaft, the inscription to be placed thereon, and its location, to raise the necessary funds therefor, and to superintend its erection, is constituted as follows:—

GENERAL JOHN B. MCINTOSH, U. S. A., late Commander First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Chairman.

GENERAL J. IRVIN GREGG, U. S. A., late Commander Third Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.  
COLONEL GEORGE GRAY, U. S. Volunteers, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Custer's Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.

GENERAL ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON, First U. S. Artillery.  
COLONEL CHARLES TREICHEL, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, First Brigade of General D. McM. Gregg's Second Cavalry Division.

The cost of the proposed shaft, including sufficient ground on which to erect it, and a right of approach thereto, is estimated at from \$2500 to \$3000.

It is hoped that this amount will be speedily raised, and to that end subscriptions of any amount, however small, will be gladly received, and should be sent to the treasurer of the fund.

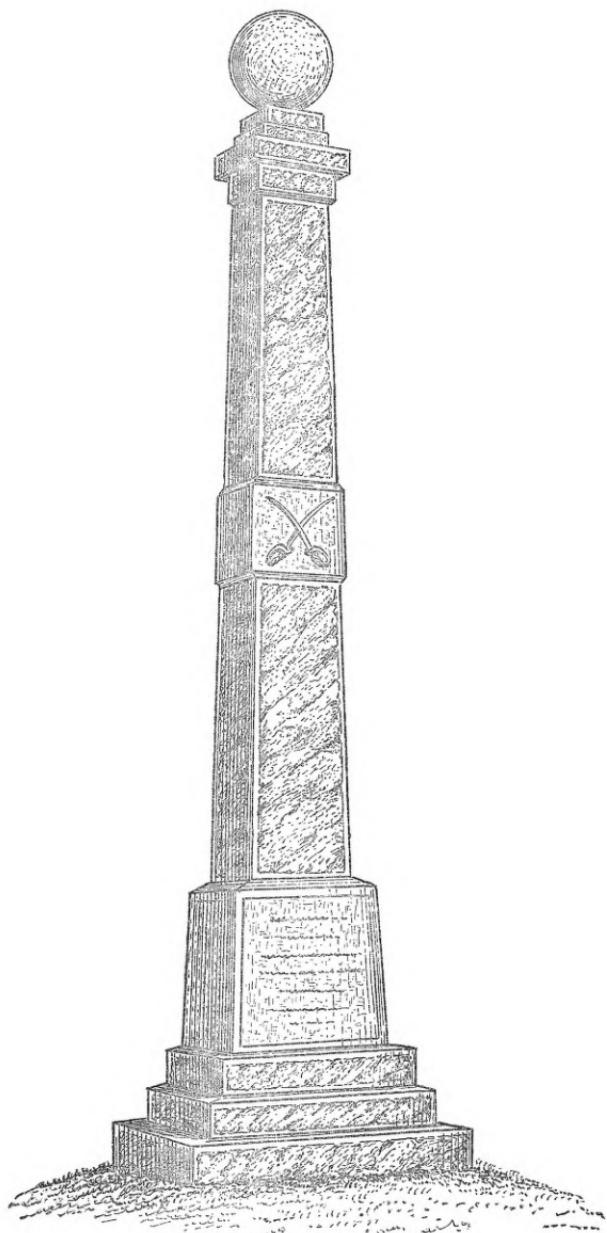
CHARLES TREICHEL,

*Auditor New York Custom House, New York City, Treasurer of the Executive Committee.*

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*Remittances may also be made through General D. McM. Gregg, Reading, Pa., President of the Convention; Colonel William Brooke Rawle, 710 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary of the Convention; and Captain William E. Miller, Carlisle, Pa.*





*Height, 27 feet.*

*Breadth of Base, 7 feet.*



# With Gregg in the Gettysburg Campaign.

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REPRINTED FROM

## Chapters of Unwritten History in the Annals of the War.

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES, FEBRUARY 2, 1884.

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BY

WILLIAM BROOKE-RAWLE,

SECRETARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FORMERLY CAPTAIN THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

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PHILADELPHIA:  
McLAUGHLIN BROS. CO'S JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT  
112 and 114 South Third Street.

1884



## With Gregg in the Gettysburg Campaign.

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Some time since there appeared in the columns of THE WEEKLY TIMES and of the *Army and Navy Journal* an inquiry concerning a section of a volunteer light battery of artillery which in the advance to Gettysburg had joined temporarily the Cavalry Division of General David McM. Gregg, and had shared with it the hard work and successful results of that battle. In the writer's sketch of the services of General Gregg and the troops under his command on "The Right Flank at Gettysburg," which was first published in THE WEEKLY TIMES of September 14, 1878, it was stated, in the absence of any official or other data then obtainable, that the battery to which the section belonged was attached to the "Purnell Legion" of Maryland Volunteers. In making that statement the writer relied upon his own recollections and those of others who had served with Gregg's Division, but it seems that he was led into error by the fact that the section was serving at the time in connection with the Purnell Troop of

Cavalry. Certain it is, however, that the two guns and the men who accompanied them were known in the division as the "Purnell Artillery." It was stated in that sketch that "this section in the hurrying movements of concentration had become separated from its proper command and had been found some days before the battle wandering around the country entirely on its own account," and that General Gregg had taken it along with him.

The section of artillery was with the division for so short a time, the movements of the command were so rapid, and so much was occurring to occupy the minds of all that there was little opportunity of learning anything about it, and though its presence at first afforded some amusement it rose much in the estimation of all after its conduct in the battle had been witnessed. Its officers and men had previously seen no service except what others considered "play soldiering." The guns and outfit were new, the horses fat, and the men unaccustomed to the sort of work we were doing, for we were marching, on an average, for twenty hours out of the twenty-four, without sleep or anything to eat for either men or horses. The little detachment did its best, however, and did it well, and it is but proper to give publicity to what recent investigations have brought forth.

The only published record of the services of the section and of the battery to which it belonged is to be found on page 698 of the fourth volume of Bates' "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," in the sketch of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery (One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers). It is there stated that "in the spring of 1863 \* \* \* Company H was ordered to duty in the defenses

of Baltimore, where, with the exception of being sent to the front on the occasion of the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, it remained during its entire term of service." With such scanty mention it is not surprising that the section could not be identified and that its services have been lost sight of.

This Company H, Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery, was commanded by Captain William D. Rank, of Philadelphia (now deceased), and had been stationed at Fort McHenry, Md. In the spring of 1863 it had been converted into a battery of light artillery and furnished with four brass light Napoleon guns and their equipment. On May 6 the first section (two guns) was ordered to Frederick, Md., to which place the other section followed a month later. The battery, on June 15, was ordered to report to the Relay House, and on the 17th the first section was sent back to Baltimore. The second section was again sent to Frederick on the 25th. On the 27th it was ordered to return on the following day to Baltimore, and Captain R. E. Duvall, with his Company A, of the "Purnell Cavalry," of Maryland, which at the time was at the mouth of the Monocacy with Lockwood's Brigade, was detailed at midnight to act as its escort. Starting immediately the troop of cavalry reached Frederick about daylight, took up the section, which Captain Rank accompanied, and started for Baltimore by the turnpike.

Duvall's troop of cavalry, which had been organized in Harford county, Md., and which was also destined to take part in the battle of Gettysburg, had originally belonged to the "Purnell Legion," organized in 1861 by Colonel William H. Purnell, Postmaster of Baltimore. The "Le-

gion" had been composed of one regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a battery of artillery, but early in the year 1862 this organization had been broken up. Until now Captain Duvall's troop had also been on what, in army parlance, was called "soft" duty, at Baltimore, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and in Lower Maryland.

The troop of cavalry and section of artillery, as has been stated, left Frederick at daybreak on June 28, *en route* for Baltimore by the direct road. They made a good day's march and towards evening reached a small place called Cooksville, about midway between Frederick and Baltimore, and about half a mile west of the road leading to Westminster. After throwing out pickets in all directions the party went into camp, intending to finish their march to Baltimore on the following day.

At Cooksville, however, their troubles began. Unknown to Duvall and Rank the main body of the Confederate cavalry, under General J. E. B. Stuart, had on the previous day crossed the Potomac at Rowser's Ford, near Seneca creek, between the Union army and Washington. Spending that night near the river, Stuart on the following day (June 28) started out by way of Rockville to find the main body of the Confederate army. He reached Brookeville that evening and sent out scouting parties in advance, one of which reached Cooksville about half-past 10 o'clock. Duvall's picket on the road to Brookeville was first driven in and gave the alarm. The picket somehow succeeded in capturing a Confederate cavalryman connected with General Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade headquarters, who gave the information that the enemy was the advance

of Stuart's Cavalry Corps, numbering fifteen thousand strong. Duvall at once came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do under the circumstances was to retire from that region of country, and this he proceeded to do forthwith, but without his camp equipage and spare horses.\* He took the precaution, however, of sending ahead of him two well-mounted and trustworthy men on the road toward Frederick to notify the nearest command at hand of Stuart's movements and to forward the information to headquarters. The troop of cavalry, with Rank's two guns, followed with the best speed they could make, and upon nearing Poplar Springs they fell in with the advance guard of McIntosh's Brigade of Gregg's Division of Cavalry.

When information had reached headquarters from other sources that Stuart's column had crossed the Potomac into Maryland, anxiety, it seems, was naturally felt for the little command, and the following dispatch was accordingly sent to Baltimore :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
FREDERICK, Md., June 28, 1863—6.30 P. M.  
Major General SCHENCK:

The Sixth New York State Militia left at 2 P. M. by rail. The artillery and cavalry at 5 A. M. to march to report to you. These movements were ordered before the presence of the enemy's cavalry was known on this side of the Potomac. Please report their arrival. S. WILLIAMS,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

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\* In Stuart's official report he states that at Cooksville his advance encountered and put to flight a small party of the enemy, and among the prisoners taken there were some who said they belonged to the "Seven Hundred Loyal Eastern shoremen," but Captain Duvall states that he got off with all the men of his command.

General Meade had previously at 2.45 P. M. of the same day sent a dispatch to General Halleck at Washington reporting that "the Sixth New York State Militia were ordered to be returned to General Schenck from Monocacy bridge; also a section of artillery there. They should have started to-day." But during the morning of the 29th Duvall received the following definite orders, which seem to have been somewhat late in reaching him, as he had already anticipated them:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
FREDERICK, Md., June 29, 1863.

Captain DUVALL:

The Major General Commanding directs that on the receipt of this you fall back with the artillery and cavalry you have with you until you meet with our cavalry forces, now supposed to be in your vicinity, and that you accompany the same until further orders.

Very respectfully, etc., S. WILLIAMS,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

At 9 o'clock the same morning General Meade reported to General Halleck: "The section of artillery and small force of cavalry sent from here to Baltimore have been ordered to fall back from Poplar Springs and join General Pleasonton's force on my right, their route having been intercepted by the enemy's cavalry."

The force which Duvall and Rank thus joined had, for a month before, been kept actively moving on the watch for, and, whenever the chance offered, fighting, the enemy's cavalry, which, after the battle of Chancellorsville, had been showing a strong disposition to do something. The campaign of Gettysburg is generally considered to have been begun on June 9, when the cavalry battle of Brandy Station was fought, and

the intended invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania discovered by means of Confederate dispatches captured upon that occasion. Reconnoissances in force and scouting in all directions daily followed that brilliant passage at arms to ascertain the movements of the enemy. The equally well fought cavalry battles of Aldie and Upperville followed. The hard work and starvation regime told heavily upon both men and horses, and when Gregg's and Buford's Divisions crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry early in the afternoon of the 27th of June, covering the rear of the whole army, their condition physically was not by any means such as could have been desired. After crossing the river Gregg's Division, consisting of the brigades of Colonel McIntosh (First), General Kilpatrick (Second) and Colonel Irvin Gregg (Third), started on the march about dusk, passing Poolesville and Barnesville, and, keeping it up steadily all night long, reached Frederick, Md., early in the morning of the 28th, the day that General Meade was there placed in command of the Army of the Potomac.

While the division was halting at that place for a few hours General Kilpatrick was ordered to take command of Stahel's Division of Cavalry, which had just been assigned to duty with the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac as the Third Division, and Colonel Huey, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was relieved from duty with Buford's Division and assigned with his regiment to Kilpatrick's late brigade, of which he thereupon took command.

After a short rest on the outskirts of the beautiful town of Frederick, Gregg's Division started about 4 o'clock in the afternoon out the Baltimore pike to New Market, between which place

and Poplar Springs the night was spent in scouting the country and in endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of the Confederate cavalry. It was thus that Duvall and Rank happened to find their protectors.

The division was busily occupied during the greater part of the 29th between New Market, Ridgeville, Mount Airy and Lisbon, covering the road to Baltimore and scouting along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A supply train which had escaped capture by the enemy was fortunately found by McIntosh's Brigade on the railroad track at Mount Airy, and some rations and forage thus obtained. These were hastily distributed among the men, but want of time or opportunity prevented their immediate use, much needed as they were. One of the scouting parties struck the enemy's rear guard, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon McIntosh's and Huey's Brigades closed up and started on the march in hot pursuit of Stuart. The division thus covered the right flank of the advance of Meade's army. Duvall and Rank, with their commands, continued with McIntosh's Brigade. The march was kept up steadily during the entire night, and just as day broke on the 30th the column arrived outside the town of Westminster, Md. After a short halt to allow the supports to close up the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, having the advance of McIntosh's Brigade, about 7 o'clock charged into and through the town, driving out Stuart's rear guard and capturing some prisoners, while Randol's Battery threw a few shells over the town after it. The inhabitants of that beautiful village gave us a most cordial and enthusiastic reception. The ladies stood on the doorsteps and at the windows, braving the flying bullets, waving flags and handkerchiefs and encouraging

us with their voices.\* Meanwhile the advance regiment threw a cordon of pickets around the town and the remainder of the column dismounted outside of it to rest and get something to eat.

But there was no time to tarry in this delightful spot, though the pretty girls of Westminster and its loyal and patriotic citizens promised to make our stay a pleasant one. Indeed, our reception through Central Maryland was all that could be wished for. There was nothing that the inhabitants could do for us that was not willingly offered. Along the route of march men, women and children stood by the roadside with pails of fresh milk and cold water and basketsful of bread, cakes and pies, dispensing with free hands to all. Greetings of hearty sympathy and encouragement met us everywhere. This enthusiastic welcome continued after we had crossed the line into Pennsylvania, though in some few localities our reception was not calculated to arouse in our minds very kindly feelings. Candor requires it to be stated that some of the inhabitants whose lives and property we had come to save were to be seen standing by the roadsides

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\* Our recollections as to this scene are very vivid, yet General Stuart in his official report, in mentioning the deaths in Westminster of two officers of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry in an engagement near there on the previous evening with a small party of Union cavalry, stated that "the ladies of the place begged to be allowed to superintend their interment, and in accordance with their wishes the bodies of these young heroes were left in their charge." Upon the original copy of the report forwarded to General Lee these words are found: "Omit if published. R. E. L." See 7th Southern Historical Society papers, p. 412.

with bread and water *for sale* at the best prices they could induce us to pay. The change of scene from the war-worn, barren, inhospitable plains and hills of Virginia was most enjoyable. Here all felt at home. No longer did we watch for the crack of the bushwhacker's rifle from behind each clump of underbrush. The spirits of all, notwithstanding the fatigue and hunger, rose to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The rich farms, the fields of clover and of waving grain nearly ripe for the harvest, the commodious barns, the comfortable dwellings and the general prosperity, all stood out in strong contrast with the region we had just left. It is doubtful whether our opponents themselves appreciated the difference more than we did, though they certainly seemed to take more advantage of their surroundings.

Leaving Westminster and all its attractions, after a few hours' halt, the march was resumed, Huey's Brigade taking the direct road to Manchester and McIntosh's Brigade reaching the same place after making a detour by way of Hampstead. None but small outlying parties of Confederates, chiefly stragglers, were encountered, for Kilpatrick, whose duty it was to cover the centre and front of the advance of the army, had taken the direct and shorter road from Frederick, by way of Littlestown, and at Hanover had intercepted Stuart's line of march, thus heading him off and compelling him to move over to the right in the direction of Dover and Carlisle. At Manchester the division again became united. That night some much needed sleep was obtained and something to eat, and shortly after daybreak of the next day (July 1) we were again in the saddle. The division continued its march, crossing Mason and Dixon's line into Pennsylvania. Upon reaching Hanover Junction it was found that the

railroad track had been destroyed and the telegraph wires cut, and the fag end of a portion of Stuart's command was encountered and captured or dispersed. The main column halted for a short time at Hanover Junction, and a scouting party was sent out on the right flank in the direction of York. During the halt orders were received to send a brigade back on the road we had just passed over, for the purpose of guarding the rear of the army and thus protecting the trains which were to assemble at Westminster, and for the balance of the division to move in the direction of Gettysburg, where the army was about to concentrate. Accordingly, Huey's Brigade with Fuller's Battery (C, Third United States) started back for Manchester, while McIntosh's and Irvin Gregg's Brigades with Randol's Battery (E, First United States), under General Gregg, together with Rank's section and the Purnell Troop, continued on to Hanover, which was reached about 1 o'clock that night.

The day's march had been a terrible one. The intense heat was almost unendurable, the dust almost impenetrable. Horses by the scores fell from exhaustion along the road. The route in rear of the column presented a motley appearance. Officers and men, begrimed past recognition, tramped along on foot, leading their worn-out horses to save their strength, well knowing how much depended upon it. Dismounted cavalrymen, whose horses had fallen dead or dying, struggled along, some carrying their saddles and bridles in hopes of being able to beg, borrow, buy or steal fresh mounts, others without anything but their arms. All strained their energies in the one direction where they knew the enemy was to be found. The men of Rank's section of artillery implored to be allowed to

rest and get something to eat. Such hardships they had never before endured, but the rest denied to others was likewise denied to them.

But little time for rest or other bodily refreshment was allowed at Hanover, for by 3 o'clock next morning (July 2) we were off for Gettysburg as hard as we could march. The terrible conflict was there going on and the sound of the artillery in our front urged us forward. About 11 o'clock the head of the column reached the vicinity of Gettysburg and closed up near the crossing of the Salem Church (or Low Dutch) and Hanover roads, McIntosh's Brigade on the right and Irvin Gregg's on the left. A couple of regiments of infantry belonging to the Eleventh Corps were found in the advance deployed as skirmishers along Brinkerhoff's Ridge, in front of which was a considerable force of Confederate infantry. The Union infantry line about 3 o'clock was relieved by the Tenth New York Cavalry Regiment of Irvin Gregg's Brigade, and Rank's two guns were unlimbered and loaded in the middle of the Hanover road on a hill near the Howard house. The remainder of the command sought some rest and shelter from the scorching heat. The residents of the surrounding neighborhood came over to "see the soldiers," and perhaps some of those who were present will remember a crippled old woman with a crutch under one arm and a cane in the other hand, who was leaning against the fence in the road a few yards in front of Rank's guns. Some of the men, after their wont, amused themselves with chaffing the natives; some were grooming their horses to freshen them up, some allowed theirs to nibble the rich clover, whilst others, thoroughly worn out, were trying to get a little sleep.

During the afternoon there was some skirmish

firing between the opposing lines, and about 6 o'clock Colonel Irvin Gregg ordered some fifty men of the Tenth New York to advance and clear the front. A regiment of Confederate infantry was at once sent out to meet them, which drove back the small party of dismounted cavalrymen. Suddenly a mounted man, who proved to be Assistant Surgeon Tate, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, a native of Gettysburg, and who had been vainly endeavoring to get into the town to see his wife and family, came riding at full speed from the front, and a moment after a party of the enemy appeared on the top of Brinkerhoff's Ridge where it crosses the Hanover road. In a second Rank's men were at their guns, and bang! bang! they put two shells into the midst of the party. More beautiful shots were never seen, though they were the first hostile ones the gunners had ever fired. The Confederates fell back instantly under cover of the ridge. Every one of us sprang to his horse. The next thing to attract our attention was the old woman running for dear life across the fields with as much activity as a girl in her teens, without crutch or cane, and shrieking with all her might. The two shells had whizzed about six feet over her head and had temporarily cured her of her infirmities.

We were not through laughing at the occurrence when orders came for the Third Pennsylvania to mount and move forward. "To horse!" sounded at once, and the regiment advanced at a trot along the road toward Gettysburg and formed close column of squadrons behind Cress' Run. The first two squadrons, commanded by Captains Hess and Miller, were quickly dismounted to fight on foot, plunged through the run and almost in an instant were deployed at

close intervals as skirmishers on the summit of Brinkerhoff's Ridge—Miller on the right and Hess on the left, north of and resting on the road. The Purnell Troop immediately followed and deployed dismounted on the left of the road on the prolongation of the same line. A strong, well built stone wall ran along the top of the ridge and on the other side there was a field of tall wheat just ripe for cutting. The wall was the key of the position, as both the enemy and ourselves at once perceived, and by the time we reached it a line of Confederate infantry was seen running for it at full speed. The fire of Rank's two guns had delayed the enemy's advance long enough to give us time to get there first. The infantrymen were not more than twenty feet off from the wall when we reached it, and we gave them a withering reception with our breech-loading carbines.

After ineffectually attempting to drive us back the enemy was compelled to retire to a more sheltered position along the edge of a woods some two hundred yards distant, where he remained until after dark, the opposing forces keeping up a heavy firing all the time. Rank's section meanwhile did splendid execution, firing upon the enemy wherever he could be seen. Later in the evening the Confederates, taking advantage of the darkness, turned our right unobserved and dislodged a portion of our line, which, however, was re-established after a considerable amount of trouble. Our adversaries proved to be the Second Virginia Infantry, of General Walker's celebrated "Stonewall Brigade," which latter was supporting it close at hand, acting as a flanking party of Johnson's Division, of Ewell's Corps, in its advance to the attack of

Culp's Hill. The threatening position occupied by the cavalrymen and their vigorous fight compelled the Confederate brigade to remain on the ground until too late to participate in the assault of that position,\* which came so near proving successful, and which, had it succeeded, would have rendered the heights south of Gettysburg untenable.

About 10 o'clock in the evening the line was withdrawn from the stone wall. McIntosh's Brigade moved over to the Baltimore turnpike, where it crosses White Run, near the position of the Reserve Artillery, and Irvin Gregg's Brigade bivouacked near it between the Baltimore and Hanover roads, in accordance with orders from Cavalry Corps headquarters, to be available for whatever duty they might be called upon to perform on the morrow.

In the hard fight of the next day (July 3) both Rank's section and Duvall's troop were on hand, the former in reserve and the latter on the skirmish line. The troop was in position at the angle on the left of McIntosh's line, half of it facing to the north, where was W. H. F. Lee's Brigade under Chambliss, and the remainder facing west toward Cress' Ridge, held by Jenkins' Brigade of cavalry, armed as mounted infantry with Enfield muskets, under Ferguson. The portion of Jenkins' Brigade which was in Duvall's front, dismounted, made two vigorous attempts to dislodge that part of the line, but was gallantly repulsed. When the grand charge was made by Hampton's and Fitz Hugh Lee's Brigades, led by those officers, Duvall's men were necessarily

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\* General Johnson's report, Preliminary Print of Confederate Reports of the Gettysburg Campaign, p. 202.

swept back with the Sixth Michigan, of Custer's Brigade, which had come up to support that part of the line, but upon the re-establishment of the line after the charge had been repulsed by the First Michigan Cavalry, led by Custer, and portions of the Third Pennsylvania and First New Jersey, they resumed their former position. The details of that splendid fight, in which Stuart, with the brigades of Hampton, Fitz Hugh Lee, W. H. F. Lee and Jenkins, attempted unsuccessfully to turn the right flank and strike the rear of the Army of the Potomac simultaneously with Longstreet's assault in front, have already been given in *THE WEEKLY TIMES*, and it is unnecessary now to repeat them. Suffice it to state that in all the glorious results which General Gregg achieved upon that occasion, Rank's section of artillery and Duvall's troop of cavalry are entitled to their full share.

Captain Rank's section parted company with McIntosh's Brigade after the battle. On July 5 it marched to Littlestown, Pa., with the Reserve Artillery, remained there until the 7th and arrived at Frederick, Md., on the 8th. On the 10th it moved to Frederick Junction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and on the 19th started for Baltimore, where it arrived on the 21st, at last reaching, after twenty-three eventful days, the destination which it had expected to reach in one when it quietly went into bivouac near Cooksville on the evening of June 28.

The Purnell Troop, however, remained with Gregg's Division about two weeks longer. The "Glorious Fourth" was spent by McIntosh's Brigade in the drenching rain, near the field of its hard fight of the previous day, and in the even-

ing it moved over to the left of the Army of the Potomac, taking position near Round Top, for the purpose of picketing the different roads and observing the movements of Lee's army. On July 5 it started in the direction of Emmitsburg in pursuit of the enemy, and that evening went into bivouac near the town. It was learned that Stuart and his command had passed through the place the same morning. Here Duvall was detailed to guard some artillery and hospital stores, which he subsequently turned over to General Sedgwick's Corps. He accompanied the latter to Middletown and thence to Boonsboro, where he arrived on the 9th, and reported to General Pleasanton, commanding the Cavalry Corps, who assigned him to duty with Colonel Huey's Brigade, of Gregg's Division.

As has been stated, Huey's Brigade had on July 1 parted company with the rest of the division and had been sent back from Hanover Junction to Manchester, which place was reached at eleven o'clock that night. It remained there, picketing the roads and scouting the country, until the 3d, when it moved to Westminster, bivouacking for the night and receiving a supply of rations and forage. On the 4th the brigade marched to Emmitsburg, arriving there about noon, and received orders to report to General Kilpatrick, who was at that place with the Third Cavalry Division. The command at once started out for the mountains after the wagon train of Ewell's Corps, which was reported to be in the vicinity of Monterey Springs. The enemy's pickets were soon struck and handsomely driven in by the Sixth Ohio, of Huey's Brigade. About 3 o'clock next morning (July 5) the wagon train was

overtaken near the Springs and one hundred and fifty wagons captured, with a large number of horses and mules and about fifteen hundred prisoners, many of them wounded. The officers among the latter and some of the other prisoners were sent to Frederick, and all the wagons and ambulances not required to transport those unable to walk were burned. The column with the rest of the prisoners moved on to Smithsburg and there, late in the afternoon, went into bivouac, Huey's Brigade guarding the rear. Soon, however, Stuart, who had left Emmitsburg that morning, came up to Huey's pickets and drove them in. A sharp fight followed, which resulted in Stuart's withdrawing, whereupon the command moved to Boonsboro, arriving there about midnight.

On July 6 Huey's Brigade accompanied Kilpatrick's Division to Hagerstown, where Rodes' Division, of Ewell's Corps, was encountered. A hard fight, lasting for some four hours, ensued, Huey's Brigade being on the left of the line, but the command was forced to fall back in the direction of Williamsport, the brigade covering the movement and holding the enemy in check, though exposed to an exceedingly heavy fire. The retreat was successfully accomplished, and after connecting with Buford's Division at Williamsport, where it also had gotten into a tight place, the command bivouacked at Jones' Cross Roads. Next morning the two divisions and Huey's Brigade proceeded to Boonsboro where, on the following day (July 8),\* they were attacked by Stuart,

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\* Buford and Stuart report this fighting as taking place on the 8th, Huey on the 7th and Kilpatrick on the 9th.

with the brigades of Jones, Fitz Hugh Lee, Hampton (under Baker), W. H. F. Lee (under Chambliss) and Jenkins (under Ferguson). After a severe engagement, lasting from five o'clock in the morning until five in the evening, in which the whole force was engaged, the enemy was repulsed and driven about three miles in the direction of Funkstown.

The command remained for three days at Boonsboro and while there Duvall's troop joined Huey's Brigade. On July 10 the brigade marched by way of Keedysville to uncover the bridge over the Antietam at Booth's Mills so as to enable the infantry to cross. It then moved out the Williamsport road to Jones' Cross Roads where the enemy was found, and after a sharp skirmish driven for about a mile. The brigade then threw out pickets and withdrew.

On the following morning Huey's Brigade was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the Williamsport road, but it had not proceeded far before it came upon the enemy's infantry in considerable force and strongly posted. The battery was brought up and the Eighth Pennsylvania and Sixth Ohio were deployed dismounted as skirmishers. The enemy was soon driven from his position and some prisoners taken. The ground was held until after dark, when the cavalry was relieved by infantry and went into camp a short distance to the rear. A renewal of the attack was ordered in the morning and the brigade again advanced. The artillery was brought up to the skirmish line and the command deployed dismounted. Advancing thus to the attack, the enemy along the whole line was driven into his breastworks, except a small party which took refuge in the St. James' College buildings. The brigade estab-

lished itself in a strong position about one hundred and fifty yards from the enemy's line of works, which he was busily engaged in strengthening, and remained there for some time until Huey received orders to retire, when it marched to Jones' Cross Roads and went into camp. The brigade remained there until the 14th, when it was again ordered out to feel the enemy. Upon approaching his works it was found that they had been abandoned, and the march was continued without opposition to Williamsport and thence to Falling Waters, where it joined Kilpatrick, who was having a severe fight with the rear guard of Lee's army. It did not, however, become engaged, but remained in reserve in full view of the fighting. The night was spent in bivouac at Falling Waters and on the following day the brigade moved to Boonsboro.

From immediately after the close of the battle of Gettysburg until July 12 the two other brigades of Gregg's Division operated separately, the exigencies of the occasion requiring their services in different directions. Early on July 4 Irvin Gregg's Brigade, being the freshest in condition, moved forward and occupied Stuart's position of the day before. Finding it abandoned it proceeded in search of the enemy as far as Hunterstown, where his pickets were struck and driven in. After spending the night at Hunterstown the brigade started out by the Cashtown road in pursuit of the retreating Confederates, overtaking them at Greenwood. The road was filled with their broken-down wagons, abandoned caissons and limbers filled with ammunition. A large number of prisoners were also taken and sent back to Get-

tysburg. The pursuit was continued on the 6th to Chambersburg and Marion. On the 7th the brigade started for Middletown, arriving there on the 9th, and on the 11th it marched to Boonsboro, where General Gregg, two days before, had established his headquarters.

The movements of McIntosh's Brigade have been followed to Emmitsburg, where it went into bivouac on the evening of July 5. Hearing that the enemy was on the Waynesboro road McIntosh on the 6th started in that direction to hunt him up. His pickets were soon encountered and driven in and an important dispatch, showing the position of the greater part of Lee's army, was captured and forwarded at once to General Meade. The main body of the Confederates was found to be strongly posted in a deep mountain gorge. After feeling the enemy and becoming satisfied that that was no place for effective cavalry operations, we withdrew and moved to the right toward Fairfield, near which place we came across the Sixth Corps. Here orders were received directing the brigade to report to General "Beau" Neill, commanding the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, for service in following up the enemy from that point and harassing him, while the rest of the army moved to Middletown, Md., in order, if possible, to head him off.

Leaving Fairfield about daybreak on July 7, McIntosh's Brigade and Neill's brigade of infantry crossed the mountains at Monterey Springs, picking up many of the enemy on the way, and in the afternoon arrived at Waynesboro, only a couple of hours behind the Confederate rear guard, which, it was ascertained, had burned the bridges over the Antietam after

crossing it. Shortly after reaching Waynesboro the emergency troops, under the command of General "Baldy" Smith, came up, and among them we were glad to find many friends from home. In this vicinity three days were pleasantly spent in getting some rest and food, and in picketing and scouting about to see what the enemy was doing, and in our trips around we succeeded in capturing some of his foraging parties. While there McIntosh's Brigade made a reconnaissance in force on July 10 in the direction of Smithsburg, Cavetown and Leitersburg, stirring up quite a lively little skirmish at Old Antietam Forge, where we found the enemy—cavalry, infantry and artillery—strongly posted. The chief results of the expedition consisted, however, in frightening our militia friends out of their senses, as they thought, from the sounds of the fighting, that we were about to bring back the whole of Lee's army upon them.

The brigade left Waynesboro early on the 12th, marching steadily all day by way of Leitersburg and Funkstown in a drenching rain-storm, and spent the night at Boonsboro, where Irvin Gregg's Brigade and the division headquarters were found. The two brigades, under General Gregg, left Boonsboro about 7 o'clock in the morning of July 14, and marching by way of Rohersville crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, the passage being feebly contested by a small party of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, of Jones' Brigade, which was soon driven back on Charlestown and its colonel and some others taken prisoners. The night was spent in bivouac on Bolivar Heights and on picket. There were at this time no other troops of the

Army of the Potomac on Virginia soil. When the expedition was ordered off it was supposed that the whole of Lee's army was still north of the river, unable to cross on account of the high state of the water, and Gregg was therefore sent to destroy the enemy's trains on the other side and to cut his communications with Winchester, while Meade attacked him in his works around Williamsport. But Lee had quietly slipped away during the night of the 13th and had crossed the river.

Just as Gregg had made all his preparations for raiding the country in the direction of Martinsburg he received a dispatch from the corps commander warning him that the whole of the enemy's army was south of the Potomac, having crossed the river at Williamsport and Falling Waters, and that Huey's Brigade of the division had been ordered to join him. Counting on this reinforcement Gregg, early on the 15th, started out with McIntosh's and Irvin Gregg's Brigades for the purpose of operating on the enemy's flanks and rear. The column proceeded as far as Halltown, Irvin Gregg's Brigade in the advance, and the First Maine Cavalry scouted as far as Charlestown, driving in the enemy's cavalry pickets and having a little brush with them. Leaving the Thirteenth Pennsylvania and Scott's Nine Hundred at Halltown the march was continued to Shepherdstown, which place was surrounded and taken possession of, with some wagons and ambulances belonging to the enemy and a goodly supply of flour and bacon. The latter was speedily distributed among the men, whose light supply of food had become exhausted. The Martinsburg and Winchester roads were found to be picketed by the enemy's cavalry and the Fourth Pennsylvania was sent

out to ascertain what force was in front. About a mile out the Winchester road the pickets were struck and driven about three miles farther to Wolpert's Cross Roads, where it was learned that Stuart had crossed the Potomac early on the previous morning and was in force at Leetown and Charlestown, while a portion of Ewell's Corps, whose drums could be distinctly heard, was at Martinsburg, three miles to the right. It was also ascertained that Robertson's Brigade of cavalry was picketing up the river above Shepherdstown. The regiment held the position until the next morning, when it returned.

Convinced that the enemy was around in force Gregg determined, before proceeding farther, to await the arrival of Huey's Brigade. About two o'clock, however, on the 16th a vigorous attack was made upon the battalion of the Tenth New York Cavalry, which was picketing the Winchester road. A gallant resistance by the picket reserve delayed for a time the advance of the enemy, which proved to be a portion of the brigade of Fitz Hugh Lee, but soon the pressure became greater and the battalion was forced to retire a short distance. Fortunately the First Maine Cavalry, which was just at that moment in the vicinity on a foraging expedition, came up to its support. With the assistance of this reinforcement the enemy was held in check until the two brigades got to horse. With his customary coolness Gregg, well appreciating the precarious situation in which he was placed, formed his command, dismounted, behind a line of stone walls, fences and other obstacles, Irvin Gregg's Brigade on the right covering the Martinsburg and Winchester roads and McIntosh's Brigade

on the left covering the Charlestown and Harper's Ferry roads.

Stuart soon sent in the balance of Fitz Hugh Lee's Brigade by the Winchester road, and then that of Chambliss, while Jenkins' Brigade was directed to advance by the Martinsburg road, and Jones' Brigade was ordered up from the direction of Charlestown to form the right of the attack. Soon the conflict extended along the centre and left of Irvin Gregg's line and the right of McIntosh's, and from five o'clock until after dark the fight raged with unceasing fury. Attack upon attack of dismounted skirmishers was made upon the position, charge after charge of mounted cavalrymen, but, with the exception of the falling back of the pickets and some readjustment of the line, no ground was given up. That same tenacity and determination which always characterized Gregg's defensive fights and which saved the army on the right flank at Gettysburg again stood him in good stead. Two batteries of artillery and a section of howitzers raked our line, but Randol's battery, in position between the Martinsburg and Winchester roads, was more than a match for them and did splendid execution.

The enemy's main efforts were directed toward the possession of the town and the recovery of the stores left there, but all were of no avail. Jones' Brigade, coming up from the direction of Charlestown, took possession of the road to Harper's Ferry, by which we had come up, barring, as it was supposed, our retreat and capturing some of our light wagons, among others that belonging to the headquarters of the First Brigade, which had been ordered up to the front by some one before it was known that the

enemy was there in force. Matters now began to look desperate. The river behind Shepherdstown was unfordable, and, surrounded as we were by greatly superior numbers, there was nothing to do but fight it out in hopes of something turning up. Fortunately, about seven o'clock in the evening Huey's Brigade, which since morning had marched all the way from Boonsboro and crossed the river at Harper's Ferry, came up by the river road, a narrow pathway along the banks of the Potomac previously unknown to us, without having encountered a stronger force than a squadron of cavalry, which had been speedily put to flight.

Huey, upon leaving Boonsboro, had merely been ordered to march to Harper's Ferry, and upon arriving there he supposed that his was the only force south of the Potomac, not knowing that Gregg was in the neighborhood. He accordingly made preparations to go into bivouac and threw out pickets in all directions. About three o'clock in the afternoon, however, he received a dispatch from General Pleasanton informing him that Gregg was surrounded at Shepherdstown, and ordering him to go to his assistance by some other road, if possible, than that taken by Gregg, which was in possession of the enemy. Upon making inquiry, therefore, he learned of the existence of the old river road, of which Gregg had not been informed. The arrival of this reinforcement was gladly welcomed by all, for we had supposed that we were completely hemmed in by the enemy.

About nine o'clock in the evening it was ascertained that the enemy in our front was retiring. Nothing was to be gained on our part by remaining on the ground, as the whole of the Confederate army was in the neighborhood,

while the Army of the Potomac was still on the other side of the river. As the ammunition of McIntosh's and Irvin Gregg's Brigades was exhausted and they were in no condition to cope with Lee's entire army, Gregg determined to return to Harper's Ferry during the night. The road we had marched over the previous day was still in possession of the enemy, so with Huey's Brigade to lead the way the division retired by the river road unmolested. It was after midnight when it started and daylight before the last of the command left Shepherdstown. The rear guard reported that the enemy was nowhere to be seen when it left the town, but that he had barricaded the roads to prevent or delay pursuit. It was afterwards ascertained, however, that our adversaries were making extensive preparations to "gobble" the whole concern, but their expectations, fortunately for us, were disappointed. After a slow and tedious march along a bad road in the intense darkness, in which the way was lost several times, the head of the column reached Bolivar Heights about eight o'clock next morning.

All of our wounded who could bear transporting were brought along. We were heartily glad to get back, for we were thoroughly worn out, having had no rest or anything to eat, nor any forage for our horses, for over forty-eight hours. We remained two days at Bolivar Heights, and while there, on the 19th, were made glad by the sight of our wagons once more. For the first time since June 13 the officers of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and perhaps those of the other regiments, were enabled to get at their valises and repair the ravages upon their wardrobes. We had started out on that day from Warrenton Junction without a

change of clothing, and when it is stated that during the campaign we were once for a week without an opportunity of pulling off our heavy riding boots, the plight we were in may be readily imagined.

At Bolivar Heights Captain Duvall, who, with his troop, had accompanied Huey's Brigade from Boonsboro to Shepherdstown, was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac and ordered back to Lockwood's Brigade.

At the outset it was intended to have confined this sketch to the doings of Duvall's troop and Rank's section of artillery. The movements of one or the other of them were to some extent the movements of the Second Cavalry Division. At the risk of being thought tedious this opportunity has been taken to give an outline of the services of the whole of General Gregg's command during the Gettysburg campaign. Space forbids that this should be more than the barest of outlines, but it is the only connected account ever published, general as it is. Full justice has yet to be done to the services of Gregg's Division in the Gettysburg campaign, for its commander was not given to writing glowing descriptions of what he did, or what he thought he did, as was the case with some others, and as for the two little detachments which were its guests it is but right that they should receive the credit which is their due, and share in the glorious results which it achieved, for surely in that campaign there was glory enough for all and plenty to spare.

